S. F. W. S. PERIODICAL
#42
U.S.F. Do
X 1.16
#42

United States Deparment of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

Market News Leaflet 42

Washington 25, D. C. February 1961

LIBRARY
MAR 14 1961
FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

THE SHRIMP INDUSTRY OF PANAMA 1/

Summary

The shrimp industry is one of Panama's leading industries and the shrimp exported by its processing plants annually account for approximately one-fourth of the value of all Panamanian exports. Panama, as the second largest supplier of shrimp to the United States, exports between 8 and 9 million pounds to the United States each year. A fleet of 140-odd trawlers, operating primarily in the Gulf of Panama where the largest portion of Panama's shrimp resources are located, is expected to land between 10 and 11 million pounds of shrimp in 1960. The industry employs nearly 1,500 people on its boats and in its processing plants.

Three species of the valuable white shrimp account for approximately 40 percent of current landings, most of them caught in the eastern part of the Gulf of Panama. Production continues to remain at around 4 million pounds a year, although in recent years larger numbers of boats have spent increasingly more days fishing. The average size of the white shrimp caught has been decreasing, a trend which is causing some concern in the industry. Brown shrimp currently supply another 40 percent of the catch although prices offered for brown shrimp are considerably under those for the whites. The larger pink shrimp bring better prices than the browns, but their catch varies sharply from year to year as a result of changing natural phenomena, and it is difficult to generalize about the role of pink shrimp in Panama's total production and exports. In the past three years they have accounted for 16 percent of the total catch. Tigre shrimp provide a very small share of the total catch, currently about four percent.

The fleet has leveled off at between 140 to 150 boats, after overexpanding beyond the 220-mark in 1959. A steady exodus of boats has taken place and with 15 or 20 percent of the fleet normally laid up, catches per boat have lately increased to a more promising level than in 1958 and 1959. The fleet, which spent 53,000 days fishing in 1959, is made up of diesel-powered trawlers ranging in size from 40 to more than 60 feet. The boats are all registered in Panama, according to law.

There are six major shrimp processing plants in Panama, employing several hundred workers. Most of the plants own their own boats and buy additional shrimp from independents. The larger shrimp are packed shell-on, frozen, and

Issued by Branch of Market News, Division of Resource Development, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

1/ Information supplied by United States Embassy, Panama.

shipped to the United States. The smaller shrimp are peeled and deveined before packing. There is no breading or canning of shrimp in Panama.

Exports of shrimp continue to increase toward the 9 million pound mark. Production has been increasing at a faster rate, but consumption in the Republic and the Canal Zone is apparently demanding an increasingly large share of the catch. Export sales prices fell off during 1958 and 1959, but appear to be picking up in 1960.

Boat crews and plant workers receive fairly good wages by Panamanian standards. Crews of company-owned boats are usually paid a certain percentage of the catch, usually about 35 percent, after food, fuel and other operating expenses have been deducted. Independents pay their own expenses and are paid a certain amount per pound for their shrimp. Plant workers are commonly paid under a piece-work system, where it can be feasibly used. Hourly wages, adhering to Panama's 40 cents-an-hour minimum wage, are paid for miscellaneous work in the plants.

A. Description of the Shrimp Industry

1. Introduction

The shrimp industry is a leading source of dollar earnings for the Panamanian economy. Exports of shrimp to the United States in 1958 were valued at $5,613,895, or 26.6 percent of total exports for that year. In 1959, exports dropped to $5,097,025, 22.8 percent of total exports, but they appear to be picking up again this year. The industry employs between 1,200 and 1,500 people in its processing plants and on its boats. After an overexpansion during the profitable years of 1956 and 1957, the shrimp industry had poor years in 1958 and 1959, with catches per boat falling to an uneconomical level and United States prices generally declining. In 1960, the situation has improved: the fleet has been reduced to a more rational size, 140-150 boats; landings have been satisfactory; and prices appear to be more attractive and profits more possible than a year ago.

2. Location and Availability of Shrimp

The principal shrimping grounds of Panama are located on the Pacific side, primarily in the Gulf of Panama and secondarily in the Gulf of Chiriquí, some 200-300 miles from Panama City. The Gulf of Panama grounds, especially in the eastern (Darién) part, are much more productive than those off Chiriquí. The fleet operates out of Panama City and makes all its landings there. Trips in the Gulf of Panama are usually for five to seven days, while those to Chiriquí are from 10 to 12 days.

White shrimp are normally fished near the coast at depths ranging from 4 to 12 fathoms. Brown shrimp (or titi) are fished in the Darién area, in areas near river mouths which have muddy shallow water. The location of pink shrimp varies, and is related to periods of upwelling of cold water at which time the pink shrimp move into shallow waters. Fishing in the deeper waters thus far has been uneconomical because so little is known of the movements of shrimp.

White shrimp landings, while remaining just above or below 4 million pounds annually, are contributing an increasingly smaller share of the total catch as more attention is given to the smaller species. Whites now account for approximately 40 percent of the annual catch. Three species of white shrimp are caught in considerable quantities in Panama: Seventy-nine percent of all white shrimp caught during 1957-59 were of the Penaeus occidentalis species; 16 percent were of the Penaeus stylirostris species, slightly larger than P. occidentalis, and five percent were of the Penaeus vannamei species, approximately the same size as P. occidentalis.

By areas, approximately 70 percent of the white shrimp are caught in the eastern part and 25 percent in the western part of the Gulf of Panama, and the remaining five percent in the waters of western Panama. The catch is generally higher in mid-year (May, June and July), slacking off towards the end of the year. During the dry season, from January to April, the catch is usually low, although one large company had high landings in March of this year.

Brown shrimp (Xiphopenaeus riveti) have been caught in increasingly large quantities as have the tigre shrimp. Brown shrimp accounted for 40 percent of all shrimp caught during the three years 1957-59, while landings of tigre, although increasing annually, accounted for only 3.7 percent. There apparently are great resources of these types which formerly were not tapped because of poorer competitive prices. With increased competition for white shrimp among the boats of an overexpanded fleet, the catch of brown shrimp has increased considerably in the past two years. According to statistics of one leading firm, the trend in landings of brown shrimp thus far in 1960 shows a gradual increase until May and June, after which the catch has fallen off. Tigre catches reached their peak in June and July and are now very low. This is the normal pattern for both brown and tigre shrimp.

Of the four main types of shrimp in Panamanian waters, pink shrimp, Penaeus brevirostris, are the most unreliable source for commercial exploitation. In 1957 they were caught in record numbers, 3.2 million pounds, but in 1958 only 300,000 pounds were landed. The availability of pink shrimp is closely correlated with the incidence of upwelling of cold water off the coast, a development which brings good supplies of plankton and along with it, usually more pinks. There are exceptions to this, making a planned catch of pink shrimp extremely difficult. Generally, the pink shrimp live in water over 30 fathoms deep between April and November, during which time they are customarily too dispersed to be fished profitably. The best period is normally during the dry season, especially in a period of prolonged upwelling of cold water.

3. The Fleet

Encouraged by good catches and high prices in 1956 and 1957, the Panamanian shrimp fleet expanded rapidly. Between January 1956 and January 1958, the number of boats jumped from 88 to 203 (see Appendix, Table I). By 1958, however, although prices held up fairly well, the pink shrimp failed to come through, white shrimp landings fell off, and catches per boat dropped sharply in spite of a considerable increase in the total number of days fished by the

fleet. For example, the total number of days spent fishing by Panama's shrimp fleet increased sharply from 19,200 days in 1956 to 34,300 days in 1958 and 52,900 days in 1959.

The fleet had become much too large for profitable shrimping and, after reaching 220 boats in January 1959, it began to decline. Boats were sold to other countries or transferred out of Panama for indefinite periods. The fleet has gradually shrunk until it is now (November, 1960) estimated at between 140 and 150 boats. The Panamanian Government is expected to restrict the number of boats at the present level if natural factors do not continue to provide an effective check on overexpansion. Ten boats left as recently as November, 1960 for Guatemala and other Central American shrimp grounds. There is currently no active construction of boats in Panama.

Prior to 1956, when the major expansion got underway, many of the boats were under 50 feet in length. As the fleet built up, however, there was a trend to larger trawlers, 60 feet and over, which proved more efficient as competition stiffened. A breakdown of the fleet actively engaged in fishing during the last four years is given in Table II of the Appendix, in which this trend is apparent. One new firm, for example, which was established in 1959 has a fleet of 12 boats, all of the larger 60-foot type, powered by General Motors and Caterpillar engines. All vessels in the shrimp fleet are diesel-powered, with power varying according to size as follows: boats 40 to 50 feet long, 107 hp; 50 to 60 feet, 138 hp; and 60 to 70 feet, 168 hp.

Ownership of the boats is by firms registered in Panama, most of which have American capital invested. Many of the boats are owned by a few of the large companies which also operate processing plants, while others are owned by so-called "independents." Some of the independents are under loose contractual agreements with processors, while others sell their catch to the highest bidder. Illustrations of ownership are as follows: One large processor owns 11 boats and has some 20 more independents under contract. Another processor owns 12 boats and operates 8 independents. Still another owns 23 boats and uses 7 independents. One plant is operated under contract with a company operating 18 boats, while another buys shrimp from various independents, currently from about 10 boats. The remaining large processor owns 15 boats.

4. Processing Facilities

There are six major shrimp processing plants in Panama, all of them located in Panama City or its environs. Processing consists primarily of grading, washing, peeling and deveining of the smaller shrimp, packing and freezing. No breading or canning of shrimp is carried out in Panama. Beheading is usually done at sea. The larger types, whites and pinks, and some of the larger browns are normally packed with tails on. The smaller species and broken whites and pinks are peeled and deveined before freezing.

All but one of the six major plants have one or more mechanical graders, which is about the extent of mechanization except for some use of conveyor belts. One plant has new peeling and deveining machinery for use in processing the smaller brown or titi shrimp. Some plant managers feel the use of peeling

and deveining machinery is wasteful in that it removes too much meat and damages some of the shrimp. The plants have one or more freezing units, several capable of freezing 3-4,000 pounds in four hours. One plant has a cold storage room with a capacity of 100,000 pounds of packaged shrimp. Another has a cold storage capacity of 30,000 pounds, which is approximately one week's production. The availability of regular and dependable shipping facilities is of great importance, and most of the packers use the Panama Line which has weekly sailings from Cristobal, Canal Zone, to New York. One large firm is installing an ice machine with a daily capacity of five tons to meet heavy demands while processing (e.g., along the tables while peeling and deveining).

B. Production

Shrimp landings in Panama have gradually increased during the past several years, reaching a high of 11,300,000 pounds in 1959 (see Appendix, Table III). A slight drop took place in 1958 in spite of a huge increase (more than double) in the catch of brown shrimp. In that year white shrimp fell off by 14 percent and pink shrimp by 94 percent from the outstanding catch of 1957. The total catch for 1960 has just been unofficially estimated by the National Laboratory of Fisheries at from 10.1 to 11.3 million pounds. It may, therefore, be slightly below the excellent catch of 1959 unless November and December are outstanding months.

A study of landings by type since 1956 shows a leveling off of white shrimp just above the 4-million pound level, and a remarkable increase in brown shrimp or titi, apparently leveling off at about 5 million pounds annually. A very great oscillation has taken place in the catch of pink shrimp from year to year, with no so-called average years that can be identified up to now. The catch of the lesser important tigre shrimp has increased gradually. As total production climbs, the position of the important white shrimp has dropped relative to the other types. Brown shrimp, which accounted for only 21 percent of the catch in 1956, now accounts for 40 to 50 percent of the total catch.

Pricewise, white shrimp continue to be far more important than the other three types (see Appendix, Tables VI, VII, IX and X for figures on export sales prices by types and size groups). A disappointing development, however, is that the size of the white shrimp landed over the past five years (1955 through 1959) has decreased gradually. This trend is not confined to any one of the three species but is common to all (see Appendix, Table IV). After a slight increase in size from 1955 to 1956, from 10.7 to 10.1 tails per pound, the average size of white shrimp landed has continued to drop, falling to 15.1 tails per pound in 1959. This trend, if it continues, could be detrimental to the white shrimp population and to Panama's competitive position in the market for large shrimp.

Although production figures by size groups are not available, either in the form of national totals or by major companies, the tables in the Appendix which give export sales by quantity and prices for several of the large producers should present an accurate picture of the distribution of the shrimp

catch (see Tables VI, VII, and IX). To aid in evaluating how representative of total production such data may be, an estimate of the company's share of total current exports appears as a footnote on each table and the following ratios of exports to total production should give a further indication. Based on the production estimates of the National Laboratory of Fisheries, exports of shrimp in 1956 were 95 percent of total production; in 1957, 84 percent; in 1958, 87 percent; and in 1959, 78 percent. Shrimp sold to the Canal Zone are not considered as exports.

C. Exports

A few years ago all but a very small amount of the shrimp landed were exported, as mentioned above, but the trend appears to be towards a greater amount consumed in the Republic and in the Canal Zone. Total exports have been increasing annually, except for a slight drop in 1958 when white and pink shrimp landings were down (see Appendix, Table V). Preliminary estimates of production and exports for 1960 indicate that this year's total exports should be as high as those of 1959 and perhaps a little higher. The United States continues to take all but a few pounds of Panama's exported shrimp; the remainder going to the Colon Free Zone for sale to ships transiting the Panama Canal. The total value of shrimp exports fell in 1958 as exports decreased, and again in 1959 as prices dropped. Prices have picked up in 1960, however, and the value of exports this year should be higher than that of last year.

Statistics on export prices by types and size groups are not available for the nation as a whole. This information has been obtained from most of the leading packers, however, and is found in the Appendix (see Tables VI through X). The tables, of varying degrees of detail and coverage for the years 1956 to 1960, present statistics for companies which currently process 80 percent or more of Panama's exported shrimp. Three of the five companies ship F.O.B. Balboa, Canal Zone,(to the West Coast of the United States) or Cristobal, Canal Zone (mostly to New York). It is common practice to ship from Panama City to Cristobal in refrigerator cars of the Panama Railroad. Two companies ship F.C.B.Panama City, one of which transports the frozen shrimp to Cristobal by truck. There are no current controls or taxes on the export of shrimp, nor are there any subsidies.

D. Industry Wages

1. Boat Crews

Payments to boat crews vary slightly from company to company, although the major difference lies between the system used to pay company-owned boats and that used to pay independents. Below are examples of the methods in current use which are believed to be representative of the industry. One company pays its own boats the following prices for heads-off shrimp, with slight variations depending on market prices: whites 55 cents per pound; pinks 30 cents per pound; tigre 17 cents per pound; and brown (titi) 10 cents per pound. The crew, in turn, pays half the cost of the fuel, food, gasoline,

lubricants and refrigeration for the trip. Of this amount, the captain generally collects about 45 percent of the total and the crew splits the rest. The crew can keep all the fresh fish it catches, usually about $200 worth a month. Captains sailing for this company reportedly average $300 to $700 a month, a very high wage in Panama. Crew members receive approximately $200 a month, each. These wage rates vary greatly depending on the availability of shrimp, market prices, and other factors. Crews vary in size from four to five members. Some companies do not pay a regular wage to the junior crew member, who is often an apprentice, but allow him to keep much of the fish caught or provide other compensation.

Crews of independently owned boats supplying one packer receive 35 percent of the value of the catch after such expenses as food, fuel, gas, ice and lubricating oil have been deducted. These crews usually split this payment as follows: the captain receives 12 percent; the engineer 9 percent; and each of the two crew members 7 percent. A large company processing shrimp brought in by approximately 30 boats recently changed its method of paying its own boats and currently buys the fuel, gas, lubricants and ice while the crew buys its own food. The company then pays the following prices for shrimp landed (tails only): whites, 14 cents per pound; pinks nine cents per pound; tigre, five cents per pound; and titi, five cents per pound. Brown shrimp, heads-on, bring in 2-1/2 cents per pound. This same firm handles its independent boat payments quite differently: The crews buy their own food, fuel and so on and the plant pays them 72 cents per pound for whites, 35 cents per pound for pinks, 19 cents per pound for tigre, and 13 cents per pound for titi. These prices vary slightly with changes in export sales prices.

Another processor pays its own boats 16 cents per pound for whites (tails); 11 cents per pound for pinks (tails) or 5-1/2 cents (heads-on); and five cents per pound for titi (tails) or three cents (heads-on). In addition, the firm pays for the food, fuel, ice, nets and net repairs. The cost of food for an average trip is approximately $70 and the average amount for nets and repairs is $40. The average annual net income is believed to be around $2,500 for the captain, $1,800 for the engine mechanic, and $1,450 each for two crew members. Independents selling to this firm receive 72 cents per pound for whites, 35 cents for pinks, and 19 cents for titi, and must pay their own operating expenses.

2. Plant Workers

On January 1, 1960 a minimum wage law went into effect which guaranteed wages of 40 cents an hour to workers in Panama City and Colon and 25 cents an hour to workers in other parts of the country. The shrimp plants, which are located in Panama City or its suburbs, are paying at least this minimum wage where an hourly rate is more feasible than one based on piece-work. Most of the processors use the piece-work system to pay workers engaged in peeling and deveining and use hourly rates for washing, weighing, packing and general plant work. One large processor employing about 100 workers, unlike the others, does not use the piece-work system but uses hourly wage rates entirely. This plant pays a basic wage of 45 cents an hour, with time-and-a-half for ordinary overtime and double-time for Sundays and holidays. The plant normally operates

seven days a week and the workers punch a clock. Careful supervision of the workers, according to the management, permits this arrangement to operate in a very satisfactory manner.

The piece-work method of paying wages, as employed by most plants, normally varies with the type (size) of shrimp processed. For example, one plant pays the following rates for peeling and deveining: white shrimp (pieces), two cents per pound; pinks (tails), four cents per pound; and titi (tails), six cents per pound. Workers beheading smaller shrimp (the larger whites are customarily beheaded at sea) receive one cent per pound. In this plant general laborers receive 40 cents an hour. In another plant peelers and deveiners receive an average of six cents per pound and other workers, 40 cents an hour. In still another plant peeling and deveining workers receive from three to six cents a pound, depending on the size of the shrimp. Packers receive 1/2 to 1 cent per pound, and washers and freezers are paid 40 to 50 cents an hour.

E. Future Production

A considerable amount of research has been carried out by Panama's National Laboratory of Fisheries in an attempt to determine as accurately as possible the total resources of shrimp available to Panama. Much of the effort has been focused on the valuable white shrimp, with careful checks of landings by species. While much remains to be learned of the migration habits and growth characteristics of the white and other types of shrimp, certain preliminary predictions may be made. It is now believed that white shrimp resources have reached a plateau of between 4 to 4.5 million pounds (heads-off). As recently as 1957 it was believed that landings of white shrimp could continue considerably beyond the 5-million pound mark but this no longer is believed. All areas which could support white shrimp have now been explored and the trend, which is now becoming more apparent, towards smaller sized whites is not an encouraging sign for future expansion or even for maintaining the current level of white shrimp production (see Appendix, Table IV).

Pink shrimp are next in importance to white shrimp in terms of market appeal and export prices, but the landings have been so erratic from year to year and so little is known of their habits in this area that it is difficult to predict with any degree of accuracy just what role they will play in Panama's overall shrimp production during the next few years. There are some indications that pink shrimp could be fished outside of the 40-fathom line, but the trawlers are not equipped to fish in waters deeper than 40 fathoms. It is not certain that such an effort would be economically feasible since little has been done to test the density of the pink shrimp in the deeper waters. It is likely, therefore, that the catch of pink shrimp will continue to be very undependable, varying in close response to periods of upwelling of cold water, as mentioned earlier.

Brown shrimp, or titi, have been landed in increasingly large quantities during the past three years (see Appendix, Table III). Annual landings are now at the 5-million pound mark (heads-off), a level which may be determined more by demand and export sales prices than by any natural limits in the availability of this small shrimp. Prices have been generally declining over the past two or three years although they have picked up slightly in the second half of 1960. Only if prices continue to rise will a real test of the potential limitation of the brown shrimp population of Panama be carried out.

TABLE I

THE NUMBER OF BOATS IN THE PANAMANIAN SHRIMP FLEET, 1950-60

Year[1/]	Number of Boats
1950	8
1951	13
1952	53
1953	87
1954	89
1955	82
1956	88
1957	122
1958	203
1959	220
1960[1/]	140

1/ Figures are for beginning of each year, except for 1960 which is an estimate for November, 1960.

Source: Data for 1950-58 are from Memoria del Ministro de Agricultura, Comercio e Industrias, 1957-1958, page 450. Figures for 1959 and 1960 are unofficial estimates of the National Laboratory of Fisheries.

TABLE II

AVERAGE NUMBER OF TRAWLERS ENGAGED IN SHRIMP FISHING IN PANAMA, 1956-59

Year	30-40 Feet	40-50 Feet	50-60 Feet	60-70 Feet	Size Unknown	Total	Average No. of Trawlers in Panama 1/
1956	10	31	26	21	1	89	105
1957	7	35	29	64	-	135	162
1958	6	34	29	101	1	171	205
1959	6	34	23	87	-	150	180

1/ Figures are yearly averages rather than beginning-of-year figures which are used in Table I.

Note: A comparison of the number of boats actually fishing with the average number in Panama during each of the four years above shows that between 15 and 20 percent of the fleet are inactive, apparently laid up for repairs or for other reasons.

Table III

Landings of Shrimp by Type in Panama, 1956-60 1/ 2/

Year	White 000 lbs.	White % of Total	Brown (Titi) 000 lbs.	Brown (Titi) % of Total	Pink 000 lbs.	Pink % of Total	Tigre 000 lbs.	Tigre % of Total	Total 000 lbs.	Total % of Total
1956	4,500	71.8	1,300	20.7	400	6.4	69	1.1	6,269	100.0
1957	4,300	43.9	2,100	21.5	3,200	32.7	190	1.9	9,790	100.0
1958	3,700	39.7	5,000	53.7	300	3.2	320	3.4	9,320	100.0
1959	4,300	38.1	5,200	46.0	1,200	10.6	600	5.3	11,300	100.0
1960 3/	4,300 to 4,700	---	4,500 to 5,000	---	800 to 1,000	---	500 to 600	---	10,100 to 11,300	---

1/ Figures are for tails only. Data for peeled and deveined and heads-on shrimp have been converted to tails.

2/ These data have been compiled by the National Laboratory of Fisheries from the records of landings by individual boats. The totals do not agree, however, with those of the Office of the Comptroller General, which are believed to be based on monthly reports submitted to the Government by the shrimp companies. The total catch of shrimp for the years 1956 to 1959, as compiled by the Office of the Comptroller General, is as follows: 1956, 6,644,680 pounds; 1957, 8,863,767 pounds; 1959, 12,233,861. These figures are believed to include small quantities of lobsters.

3/ Estimates recently made by the National Laboratory of Fisheries.

TABLE IV LANDINGS OF WHITE SHRIMP BY SPECIES IN PANAMA, 1955-59 1/

Species & Year	Weight of Shrimp: Millions of Pounds	Weight of Shrimp: % of Total	Number of Shrimp: Millions of Tails	Number of Shrimp: % of Total	Average No. per Pound	Total No. of Days Fished (000 Days)
I. Penaeus occidentalis						
1955	2.70	80.1	29.7	82.7	11.0	12.3
1956	3.50	78.8	36.3	81.0	10.4	19.2
1957	3.40	81.0	38.1	84.1	11.2	34.3
1958	2.90	79.5	40.7	82.2	14.0	52.9
1959	3.30	77.6	52.8	82.3	16.0	--
II. Penaeus stylirostris						
1955	0.54	16.0	4.7	13.1	8.7	12.3
1956	0.70	15.8	6.0	13.4	8.5	19.2
1957	0.64	15.2	5.5	12.1	8.5	34.3
1958	0.58	15.9	6.3	12.7	10.9	52.9
1959	0.73	17.2	8.3	12.9	11.3	--
III. Penaeus Vannamei						
1955	0.13	3.9	1.5	4.2	11.5	12.3
1956	0.24	5.4	2.5	5.6	10.4	19.2
1957	0.16	3.8	1.7	3.8	10.6	34.3
1958	0.17	4.6	2.5	5.1	14.7	52.9
1959	0.22	5.2	3.1	4.8	14.1	--
IV. Total White Shrimp						
1955	3.37	100.0	35.9	100.0	10.7	12.3
1956	4.44	100.0	44.8	100.0	10.1	19.2
1957	4.20	100.0	45.3	100.0	10.8	34.3
1958	3.65	100.0	49.5	100.0	13.6	52.9
1959	4.25	100.0	64.2	100.0	15.1	--

1/ Figures are for heads-off shrimp.

Table V

Exports of Shrimp From Panama, 1956-60 1/

Year and Destination	Quantity (Lbs.)	Value (US $)
1956, Total	5,964,785	4,427,116
United States	5,964,730	4,427,074
Honduras	55	42
1957, Total	8,245,560	6,181,430
United States	8,245,230	6,181,150
Colon Free Zone 2/	275	238
Honduras	55	42
1958, Total	8,066,693	5,614,018
United States	8,066,533	5,613,895
Colon Free Zone	160	123
1959, Total	8,840,227	5,097,071
United States	8,840,159	5,097,025
Colon Free Zone	68	46
1960, Total 3/	6,760,521	3,968,041
United States	6,760,413	3,967,915
Colon Free Zone	108	126

1/ All shrimp exported from Panama are frozen; the larger with shells on and the smaller, peeled and deveined.

2/ Exports to Colon Free Zone are for sale to transiting ships.

3/ Data are for first 9 months of 1960 only, and are preliminary figures.

Source: Data for years 1956-59 are from publications of the Bureau of Statistics and Census, Office of the Comptroller General, Republic of Panama. Data for the first 9 months of 1960 were prepared by the Bureau upon request by the Embassy.

TABLE VI

EXPORT SALES OF SHRIMP BY COMPANY "A" 1/

Apr.-Dec., 1959 (Total); Jan.-Oct., 1960 (By Months)

Type & Size Group	Apr.-Dec., 1959			Jan. 1960		
	Lbs.	Total Price($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Lbs.	Total Price($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)
White Shrimp U/10	113,000	89,847	.80	16,050	12,760	.80
U/15	193,050	151,704	.78	24,000	18,604	.78
16/20	64,700	53,068	.82	12,550	9,467	.75
21/25	5,350	3,886	.73	650	413	.64
26/30	4,550	2,850	.63	850	463	.54
31/35	3,100	1,824	.59	250	121	.48
Sub Total	383,750	303,179	.79	54,350	41,828	.77
White Meat, Small	10,750	5,627	.52	1,150	615	.53
Medium	12,250	8,526	.70	3,300	2,178	.66
Large	17,700	13,468	.76	1,250	932	.74
Mixed	8,300	4,716	.57	150	109	.73
Sub Total	49,000	32,338	.66	5,850	3,833	.66
Brown Shrimp 26/30	400	188	.47	--	--	--
31/35	1,350	596	.44	50	24	.48
36/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
41/50	3,500	1,370	.39	950	357	.38
51/60	600	216	.36	--	--	--
Titi P. & D. 3/	189,100	56,646	.30	20,950	6,355	.30
Large	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sub Total	194,950	59,016	.30	21,950	6,736	.31
Tigre 26/30	650	350	.54	50	28	.56
30/40	4,350	2,165	.50	300	142	.47
40/50	1,850	841	.45	50	22	.44
50/70	8,100	3,418	.42	1,300	514	.40
Mixed	26,600	10,766	.40	2,400	1,068	.44
Sub Total	41,550	17,539	.42	4,100	1,774	.43

Type & Size Group		Apr.-Dec., 1959 Lbs.	Total Price($)2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Jan. 1960 Lbs.	Total Price($)2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)
Pink Shrimp	16/20	3,150	2,163	.69	--	--	--
	21/25	3,000	1,718	.57	50	27	.54
	26/30	3,900	1,930	.49	--	--	--
	31/35	6,300	2,890	.46	500	190	.38
	36/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
	41/50	200	81	.40	300	80	.27
	51/60	4,500	1,326	.29	--	--	--
P. & D.,	Small	12,250	4,259	.35	--	--	--
	Special	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Mixed	300	106	.35	550	201	.36
Sub Total		33,600	14,473	.43	1,400	495	.35
Total Shrimp		702,850	426,545	.61	87,650	54,664	.62

1/ This company is currently supplying approximately 23 percent of the total exports of shrimp from Panama.

2/ Price is in US$, F.O.B. Panama City, R. P.

3/ "P. & D." - Peeled and deveined.

Type & Size Group		Feb. 1960 Lbs.	Feb. 1960 Total Price($)[2]	Feb. 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	March 1960 Lbs.	March 1960 Total Price($)[2]	March 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
White Shrimp	U/10	13,200	10,409	.79	27,350	21,940	.80
	U/15	20,050	15,409	.77	32,800	25,647	.78
	16/20	13,650	10,220	.75	24,150	18,354	.76
	21/25	700	457	.65	1,950	1,287	.66
	26/30	550	308	.56	800	456	.57
	31/35	1,350	674	.50	2,900	1,508	.52
	Sub Total	49,500	37,473	.76	89,950	69,192	.77
White Meat,	Small	750	372	.50	--	--	--
	Medium	1,950	1,193	.61	--	--	--
	Large	800	597	.75	--	--	--
	Mixed	2,450	1,788	.73	11,950	8,534	.71
	Sub Total	5,950	3,949	.66	11,950	8,534	.71
Brown Shrimp	26/30	--	--	--	--	--	--
	31/35	--	--	--	--	--	--
	36/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
	41/50	950	281	.30	450	135	.30
	51/60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Titi P. & D.[3]		12,100	3,596	.30	23,250	7,360	.32
	Large	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Special	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Sub Total	13,050	3,878	.30	23,700	7,496	.32
Tigre	26/30	--	--	--	100	54	.54
	30/40	450	211	.47	450	212	.47
	40/50	--	--	--	450	198	.44
	50/70	1,250	474	.38	1,650	629	.38
	Mixed	3,100	1,292	.42	3,400	1,433	.42
	Sub Total	4,800	1,976	.41	6,050	2,524	.42

Type & Size Group	Feb. 1960 Lbs.	Feb. 1960 Total Price($)2/	Feb. 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	March 1960 Lbs.	March 1960 Total Price($)2/	March 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
Pink Shrimp 16/20	--	--	--	200	140	.70
21/25	--	--	--	450	261	.58
26/30	--	--	--	2,200	1,166	.53
31/35	--	--	--	1,950	897	.46
36/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
41/50	--	--	--	1,300	546	.42
51/60	--	--	--	--	--	--
P. & D., Small	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mixed	200	75	.38	4,050	1,613	.40
Sub Total	200	75	.38	10,150	4,623	.46
Total Shrimp	73,500	47,352	.64	141,800	92,368	.65

Type & Size Group	April 1960 Lbs.	April 1960 Total Price($)[2]	April 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	May 1960 Lbs.	May 1960 Total Price($)[2]	May 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
White Shrimp U/10	25,150	20,745	.82	44,600	37,188	.83
U/15	32,250	25,946	.80	61,750	50,855	.82
16/20	19,300	14,668	.76	34,200	26,926	.79
21/25	1,200	799	.66	900	634	.70
26/30	2,100	1,204	.57	3,050	1,946	.64
31/35	1,950	1,020	.52	3,600	2,124	.59
Sub Total	81,950	64,382	.78	148,100	119,674	.81
White Meat, Small	--	--	--	1,750	928	.53
Medium	--	--	--	2,500	1,500	.60
Large	--	--	--	1,000	780	.78
Mixed	8,950	5,728	.64	18,950	11,928	.63
Sub Total	8,950	5,728	.64	24,200	15,136	.62
Brown Shrimp 26/30	--	--	--	--	--	--
31/35	500	240	.48	500	240	.48
36/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
41/50	6,150	2,460	.40	4,750	1,663	.35
51/60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Titi P. & D.[3]	19,550	6,842	.35	43,600	16,293	.37
Large	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sub Total	26,200	9,542	.36	48,050	18,196	.37
Tigre 26/30	--	--	--	--	--	--
30/40	500	240	.48	--	--	--
40/50	450	202	.45	--	--	--
50/70	850	332	.39	--	--	--
Mixed	4,800	2,064	.43	5,300	2,279	.43
Sub Total	6,600	2,838	.43	5,300	2,279	.43

Type & Size Group	April 1960 Lbs.	April 1960 Total Price($)[2/]	April 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	May 1960 Lbs.	May 1960 Total Price($)[2/]	May 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
Pink Shrimp 16/20	250	176	.70	750	562	.75
21/25	550	321	.58	2,000	1,320	.66
26/30	3,250	1,732	.53	11,200	6,895	.62
31/35	450	216	.48	7,000	3,620	.52
36/40	2,400	1,080	.45	--	--	--
41/50	1,800	762	.42	2,750	1,260	.46
51/60	--	--	--	--	--	--
P. & D., Small	--	--	--	3,350	1,340	.40
Special	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mixed	5,550	2,220	.40	6,500	2,730	.42
Sub Total	14,250	6,508	.43	32,550	17,730	.53
Total Shrimp	137,950	88,998	.64	260,000	173,012	.66

Type & Size Group	June 1960 Lbs.	June 1960 Total Price($)2/	June 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	July 1960 Lbs.	July 1960 Total Price($)2/	July 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
White Shrimp U/10	22,550	19,393	.86	28,750	24,725	.86
U/15	53,550	44,446	.83	62,400	51,792	.83
16/20	26,000	21,320	.82	19,600	16,072	.82
21/25	350	248	.71	100	71	.71
26/30	1,350	1,214	.66	900	612	.68
31/35	2,600	1,575	.60	1,300	806	.62
Sub Total	106,900	88,198	.82	113,050	94,078	.83
White Meat, Small	2,600	1,378	.53	650	344	.53
Medium	9,250	5,550	.60	6,350	3,810	.60
Large	5,350	4,173	.78	6,100	4,758	.78
Mixed	250	148	.59	850	502	.59
Sub Total	17,450	11,248	.64	13,950	9,414	.67
Brown Shrimp 26/30	100	51	.51	--	--	--
31/35	200	88	.44	--	--	--
36/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
41/50	4,150	1,494	.36	850	306	.36
51/60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Titi P. & D.3/	51,350	19,513	.38	32,600	12,158	.37
Large	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special	--	--	--	5,750	2,588	.45
Sub Total	55,800	21,146	.38	39,200	15,052	.38
Tigre 26/30	50	30	.60	--	--	--
30/40	100	51	.51	--	--	--
40/50	--	--	--	--	--	--
50/70	150	60	.40	--	--	--
Mixed	12,950	5,568	.43	10,050	4,322	.43
Sub Total	13,250	5,710	.43	10,050	4,322	.43

Type & Size Group	June 1960 Lbs.	June 1960 Total Price($)[2/]	June 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	July 1960 Lbs.	July 1960 Total Price($)[2/]	July 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
Pink Shrimp 16/20	450	338	.75	--	--	--
21/25	1,000	660	.66	--	--	--
26/30	950	570	.60	--	--	--
31/35	1,000	500	.50	--	--	--
36/40	1,000	500	.50	--	--	--
41/50	600	269	.45	--	--	--
51/60	--	--	--	--	--	--
P. & D., Small	--	--	--	--	--	--
Special	--	--	--	650	292	.45
Mixed	5,250	2,205	.42	--	--	--
Sub Total	10,250	5,042	.49	650	292	.45
Total Shrimp	203,650	131,343	.64	169,500	120,128	.71

Type & Size Group	Aug. 1960 Lbs.	Aug. 1960 Total Price($) 2/	Aug. 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Sept. 1960 Lbs.	Sept. 1960 Total Price($) 2/	Sept. 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
White Shrimp U/10	21,800	18,748	.86	69,750	60,485	.87
U/15	35,850	28,322	.79	42,050	33,219	.79
16/20	10,400	8,320	.80	13,200	10,560	.80
21/25	100	73	.73	150	110	.73
26/30	800	528	.66	950	618	.65
31/35	600	360	.60	350	203	.58
Sub Total	69,550	56,350	.81	126,450	105,195	.83
White Meat, Small	150	80	.53	200	106	.53
Medium	2,300	1,357	.59	3,600	2,134	.59
Large	1,100	858	.78	2,000	1,560	.78
Mixed	15,150	5,757	.38	150	87	.58
Sub Total	18,700	8,052	.43	5,950	3,888	.65
Brown Shrimp 26/30	--	--	--	--	--	--
31/35	--	--	--	--	--	--
36/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
41/50	50	18	.36	--	--	--
51/60	--	--	--	--	--	--
Titi P. & D. 3/	--	--	--	17,200	6,920	.40
Large	5,150	2,266	.44	950	412	.43
Special	--	--	--	900	405	.45
Sub Total	5,200	2,284	.44	19,050	7,737	.41
Tigre 26/30	--	--	--	--	--	--
30/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
40/50	--	--	--	--	--	--
50/70	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mixed	3,700	1,554	.42	7,200	3,044	.42
Sub Total	3,700	1,554	.42	7,200	3,044	.42

Type & Size Group	Aug. 1960 Lbs.	Aug. 1960 Total Price($)[2/]	Aug. 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Sept. 1960 Lbs.	Sept. 1960 Total Price($)[2/]	Sept. 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
Pink Shrimp 16/20	--	--	--	750	510	.68
21/25	--	--	--	1,600	930	.58
26/30	--	--	--	7,950	4,098	.52
31/35	--	--	--	11,850	5,378	.45
36/40	--	--	--	--	--	--
41/50	--	--	--	6,550	2,648	.40
51/60	--	--	--	1,200	398	.33
P. & D., Small	--	--	--	3,800	1,710	.45
Special	--	--	--	1,800	810	.45
Mixed	--	--	--	100	47	.47
Sub Total	--	--	--	35,600	16,529	.46
Total Shrimp	92,000	65,974	.72	186,550	133,078	.71

Type & Size Group		Oct. 1960 Lbs.	Total Price($)[2/]	Av. Price Per Lb.($)[2/]
White Shrimp	U/10	28,350	24,871	.88
	U/15	15,300	12,309	.80
	16/20	4,950	3,981	.80
	21/25	--	--	--
	26/30	350	226	.64
	31/35	50	29	.58
	Sub Total	49,000	41,416	.84
White Meat,	Small	--	--	--
	Medium	1,050	646	.62
	Large	650	508	.78
	Mixed	--	--	--
	Sub Total	1,700	1,154	.68
Brown Shrimp	26/30	--	--	--
	31/35	--	--	--
	36/40	--	--	--
	41/50	1,000	359	.36
	51/60	--	--	--
Titi P. & D.[3/]		4,300	1,931	.45
	Large	2,050	958	.47
	Special	3,850	1,848	.48
	Sub Total	11,200	5,096	.46
Tigre	26/30	--	--	--
	30/40	--	--	--
	40/50	--	--	--
	50/70	--	--	--
	Mixed	1,900	844	.44
	Sub Total	1,900	844	.44

Type & Size Group		Oct. 1960 Lbs.	Total Price($)2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)2/
Pink Shrimp	16/20	--	--	--
	21/25	100	62	.62
	26/30	500	270	.54
	31/35	900	423	.47
	36/40	--	--	--
	41/50	500	215	.43
	51/60	100	35	.35
P. & D.,	Small	--	--	--
	Special	1,400	672	.48
	Mixed	--	--	--
Sub Total		3,500	1,677	.48
Total Shrimp		67,300	50,188	.74

Table VII

EXPORT SALES OF SHRIMP BY COMPANY "B" 1/

Oct. 1, 1956-Sept. 30, 1960 (By Fiscal Years)

Type & Size Group		Oct. 1, 1956-Sept. 30, 1957 Lbs.	Total Price($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Oct. 1, 1957-Sept. 30, 1958 Lbs.	Total Price($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb. (¢)
White Shrimp	U/6	1,100	1,067	.97	2,000	2,004	100
	U/10	649,815	606,191	.93	188,675	183,684	.97
	U/15	944,575	891,325	.95	366,570	352,214	.96
	16/20	310,450	281,018	.90	349,800	326,514	.93
	21/25	72,525	61,133	.84	136,500	120,450	.88
	26/30	600	486	.81	64,120	53,637	.84
	31/35	13,450	10,201	.76	44,750	35,054	.78
	36/40	---	---	--	350	252	.72
	41/50	850	552	.65	450	295	.66
1-Lb. Boxes 3/							
	U/10	4,600	4,462	.97	---	---	--
	U/15	8,575	8,672	.98	---	---	--
	16/20	550	506	.92	---	---	--
	21/25	100	87	.87	---	---	--
White Meat, Small		35,420	29,462	.83	86,780	72,606	.84
White Meat, Large		116,851	109,878	.94	25,499	25,899	102
Sub Total		2,159,771	2,005,040	.93	1,265,494	1,172,809	.93
Brown Shrimp	26/30	---	---	--	---	---	--
	31/35	25,255	16,316	.65	---	---	--
	36/40	71,955	41,940	.58	1,450	835	.58
	41/50	51,600	30,429	.53	16,250	8,298	.51
	51/60	114,360	53,554	.47	27,320	12,350	.45
	61/70	55,100	20,262	.37	74,650	30,458	.41
	71/Over	4,700	1,410	.30	147,250	42,614	.29
	Other	---	613	--	---	---	--
Titi P. & D. 4/		346,774	232,190	.67	721,035	391,272	.54
Titi P. & D., 50/100		---	---	--	47,850	33,016	.69
Titi P. & D., Small		---	---	--	---	---	--
Titi P. & D., Large		---	---	--	---	---	--
Sub Total		675,744	396,713	.59	1,035,805	518,843	.50

Type & Size Group	Oct. 1, 1956-Sept. 30, 1957 Lbs.	Total Price($)2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Oct. 1, 1957-Sept. 30, 1958 Lbs.	Total Price($)2/	Av. Price Per Lb. ($)
Tigre Shrimp P. & D.	90,650	65,216	.72	84,000	61,600	.73
P. & D., 26/30	---	---	---	19,250	14,016	.73
Sub Total	90,650	65,216	.72	103,250	75,616	.73
Pink Shrimp U/15	450	456	1.01	---	---	---
16/20	900	757	.84	21,965	18,324	.83
21/25	167,395	122,897	.73	58,670	46,164	.79
26/30	351,495	240,195	.68	41,390	30,606	.74
31/35	270,985	172,771	.64	8,890	5,886	.66
36/40	27,560	15,670	.57	2,465	1,488	.60
41/50	157,795	84,664	.54	33,945	18,072	.53
51/60	22,650	11,423	.50	600	306	.51
P. & D.	424,870	294,151	.69	---	---	---
P. & D., Small	---	---	---	58,350	41,503	.71
P. & D., Large	---	---	---	11,800	9,012	.76
Sub Total	1,424,100	942,984	.66	238,075	171,361	.72
All Other Shrimp	---	263	---	---	7,803	---
Total All Shrimp	4,350,265	3,409,690	.78	2,642,624	1,946,432	.74

GROSS SALES OF SHRIMP BY COUNTY AND 1/

Oct. 1, 1956-Sept. 30, 1960 (By Fiscal Years)

Type - Size Group	Oct. 1, 1958-Sept. 30, 1959 Lbs.	Total Price($)2/	Av. Price Per Lb. ($)	Oct. 1, 1959-Sept. 30, 1960 Lbs.	Total Price($)2/	Av. Price Per Lb. ($)
White Shrimp U/10	4,545	4,747	.95	1,495	1,347	.90
U/10	195,705	113,639	.90	166,855	141,247	.85
U/15	184,335	165,402	.90	202,445	166,268	.82
16/20	209,770	194,493	.86	107,725	86,450	.81
21/25	77,080	63,777	.83	23,515	16,985	.72
26/30	61,340	48,007	.78	21,970	14,612	.66
31/35	49,980	35,990	.72	20,545	11,766	.57
36/40	1,480	772	.55	2,550	1,192	.47
41/50	3,085	1,585	.51	2,490	1,028	.41
1-Lb. Boxes 3/						
U/10	105,525	72,859	.69	---	---	---
U/15	30,267	29,590	.98	---	---	---
16/20	---	---	---	---	---	---
21/25	---	---	---	---	---	---
White Meat, Small	---	---	---	58,270	34,294	.59
White Meat, Large	---	---	---	26,235	24,800	.95
Sub Total	873,092	734,653	.84	633,575	499,961	.79
Brown Shrimp 26/30	---	---	---	400	214	.54
31/35	---	---	---	85	36	.43
36/40	1,600	836	.52	3,475	1,484	.43
41/50	4,550	2,208	.48	19,305	7,813	.40
51/60	7,730	3,423	.44	22,530	7,620	.34
61/70	29,730	10,796	.36	52,705	15,329	.30
71/Over	77,820	19,575	.25	36,740	6,460	.18
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---
Titi P. & D. 4/	604,369	253,405	.42	---	---	---
Titi P. & D., 50/100	177,490	87,503	.49	---	---	---
Titi P. & D., Small	---	---	---	795,829	272,902	.34
Titi P. & D., Large	---	---	---	249,535	204,741	.82
Sub Total	903,259	377,747	.42	1,422,784	520,605	.36

Type & Size Group	Oct. 1, 1958-Sept. 30, 1959 Lbs.	Total Price ($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb. ($)	Oct. 1, 1959-Sept. 30, 1960 Lbs.	Total Price ($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb. ($)
Tigre Shrimp P. & D.	49,975	32,636	.65	28,040	13,521	.48
P. & D., 26/30	---	---	--	---	---	--
Sub Total	49,975	32,636	.65	28,040	13,521	.48
Pink Shrimp U/15	---	---	--	---	---	--
16/20	1,075	829	.77	5,525	3,737	.68
21/25	2,840	2,038	.72	17,555	10,475	.60
26/30	2,845	1,891	.66	21,165	11,796	.56
31/35	1,675	1,040	.62	10,865	5,560	.51
36/40	1,835	1,066	.58	6,080	2,814	.46
41/50	4,880	2,350	.48	31,015	12,812	.41
51/60	2,870	1,245	.43	25,655	9,186	.36
P. & D.	---	---	--	12,430	4,338	.35
P. & D., Small	7,570	4,062	.54	---	---	--
P. & D., Large	1,605	1,151	.72	6,510	2,813	.43
Sub Total	27,195	15,671	.58	135,800	63,531	.46
All Other Shrimp	---	254	--	---	---	--
Total All Shrimp	1,854,121	1,160,971	.63	2,221,199	1,097,618	.49

1/ Sales to the United States, except for 1-pound boxes sold to the Canal Zone in 1956-57 and 1958-59. This company is currently supplying approximately 21 percent of the total exports of shrimp for Panama.

2/ Price is in U. S. $, F.O.B. Balboa-Cristobal, C. Z.

3/ For sale to Canal Zone. Shrimp shipped to the United States are normally packed frozen in 5-pound waxed cartons.

4/ "P. & D." = Peeled and deveined.

Table VIII

Export Sales of Shrimp by Company "C" 1/
(Jan.-June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct. 1960)

1960	Lbs.	Total Price ($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb. ($)
Jan.-June	600,050	354,057	.59
July	121,050	74,964	.62
August	144,700	67,448	.47
September	120,000	65,514	.54
October	119,900	65,549	.55
Total (10 months)	1,105,700	627,532	.57

1/ This company is currently supplying approximately 14 percent of the total exports of shrimp from Panama.

2/ Price is in US $, F.O.B. Balboa-Cristobal, C. Z.

EXPORT SALES OF SHRIMP BY COMPANY "D" 1/

1957, 1958, 1959, Jan.-Oct., 1960

Type & Size Group	1957 Lbs.	1957 Total Price($) 2/	1957 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	1958 Lbs.	1958 Total Price($) 2/	1958 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
White Shrimp 6/8	--	--	--	13,950	13,776	.98
U/10	83,950	79,468	.95	60,600	55,882	.92
U/15	96,500	89,918	.93	115,600	106,255	.91
16/20	39,400	35,870	.91	41,950	37,709	.89
21/25	23,900	20,291	.85	26,850	22,694	.84
26/30	5,300	4,369	.82	9,200	7,256	.78
31/35	750	562	.75	600	413	.68
36/40	--	--	--	1,050	653	.62
41/50	2,400	1,610	.67	9,600	5,778	.60
White Meat, Mixed	4,500	3,428	.76	3,950	3,148	.79
Sub Total	256,700	235,516	.92	283,350	253,564	.89
Brown Shrimp 21/25	7,050	5,150	.73	--	--	--
26/30	1,000	700	.70	--	--	--
31/35	3,650	2,371	.65	--	--	--
36/40	7,450	4,389	.59	90	53	.58
41/50	42,700	23,088	.54	21,500	11,112	.51
51/60	12,100	5,730	.47	30,000	12,732	.42
61/70	25,150	9,596	.38	8,850	3,264	.36
70 Up	--	--	--	89,272	25,634	.28
Titi, Small	58,950	31,117	.53	109,530	53,198	.56
Large	--	--	--	30,300	17,702	.58
Sub Total	158,050	82,141	.52	289,542	123,695	.43
Tigre P&D 3/ 16/20	10,550	8,710	.83	5,400	4,195	.77
21/25	200	126	.63	--	--	--
26/30	950	530	.56	4,875	3,603	.73
31/35	1,350	730	.54	--	--	--
41/50	4,300	3,086	.72	11,300	7,364	.65
Sub Total	17,350	13,182	.76	21,575	15,162	.70

Type & Size Group	1957			1958		
	Lbs.	Total Price($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Lbs.	Total Price($) 2/	Av. Price Per Lb.($)
Pink Shrimp 16/20	--	--	--	3,400	2,946	.86
21/25	75,495	54,912	.73	4,250	3,600	.84
26/30	41,350	27,988	.68	--	--	--
31/35	--	--	--	--	--	--
41/50	76,750	34,516	.45	10,250	6,135	.59
51/60	--	--	--	--	--	--
P&D	100	50	.50	550	353	.64
Sub Total	193,695	117,466	.61	18,450	13,034	.71
Total Shrimp	625,795	448,305	.72	612,917	405,455	.66

1/ This company is currently supplying approximately nine percent of the total exports of shrimp from Panama.

2/ Price is in US$, F.O.B. Panama City, R. P.

3/ "P&D" = Peeled and deveined.

Type & Size Group		1959 Lbs.	1959 Total Price($)	1959 Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Jan.-Oct., 1960 Lbs.	Jan.-Oct., 1960 Total Price($)	Jan.-Oct., 1960 Av. Price Per Lb.($)
White Shrimp	6/8	47,550	43,078	.91	38,850	32,394	.83
	U/10	150,750	132,887	.88	123,595	101,928	.82
	U/15	216,150	183,861	.85	134,300	105,784	.79
	16/20	75,000	64,454	.86	25,550	19,070	.75
	21/25	29,150	22,496	.77	14,550	9,382	.64
	26/30	18,000	12,130	.67	7,550	4,260	.56
	31/35	16,250	9,402	.58	5,350	2,522	.47
	36/40	150	89	.59	--	--	--
	41/50	23,200	11,311	.49	5,450	2,160	.40
White Meat, Mixed		13,950	8,708	.62	11,000	6,132	.56
Sub Total		590,150	488,416	.83	366,195	283,632	.77
Brown Shrimp	21/25	--	--	--	--	--	--
	26/30	--	--	--	50	25	.50
	31/35	2,700	1,539	.57	4,200	1,906	.45
	36/40	800	442	.51	8,700	3,440	.40
	41/50	22,700	10,719	.47	26,900	9,452	.35
	51/60	22,550	9,446	.41	28,950	9,050	.31
	61/70	--	--	--	30,450	8,055	.26
	70 Up	--	--	--	--	--	--
Titi, Small		246,450	82,015	.33	106,500	34,014	.32
Large		14,800	8,252	.55	18,950	6,940	.37
Sub Total		310,000	112,413	.36	224,700	72,882	.32
Tigre P&D 3/	16/20	--	--	--	--	--	--
	21/25	--	--	--	--	--	--
	26/30	39,850	22,864	.57	4,000	1,802	.45
	31/35	--	--	--	4,700	1,718	.37
	41/50	14,600	7,495	.41	13,500	4,811	.36
Sub Total		54,450	30,359	.56	22,200	8,331	.38

Type & Size Group	1959			Jan.-Oct., 1960		
	Lbs.	Total Price($)	Av. Price Per Lb.($)	Lbs.	Total Price($)	Av. Price Per Lb.($)
Pink Shrimp 16/20	4,760	3,207	.67	4,600	3,081	.67
21/25	14,075	8,624	.61	16,350	8,877	.54
26/30	13,365	7,033	.52	18,400	9,576	.52
31/35	8,800	3,800	.43	15,400	7,166	.47
41/50	14,450	5,615	.38	18,750	7,033	.38
51/60	14,150	4,172	.29	33,950	10,876	.32
P&D	2,300	924	.40	4,050	1,682	.42
Sub Total	71,900	33,375	.46	111,500	48,291	.43
Total Shrimp	1,026,500	664,563	.65	724,595	413,136	.57

(1957, 1958, 1959, Jan.-November, 1960)

Type & Size Group	1957	1958	1959	Jan. '60	Feb. '60	Mar. '60	Apr. '60	May '60	June '60	July '60	Aug. '60	Sept. '60	Oct. '60	Nov. '60
White Shrimp U/10	.95	.94	.80	.77	.78	.79	.81	.83	.84	.85	.84	.86	.89	.90
U/15	.94	.92	.77	.76	.77	.77	.78	.81	.82	.83	.80	.80	.78	.79
16/20	.92	.90	.75	.75	.76	.75	.75	.78	.80	.80	.79	.78	.79	.80
21/25	.84	.82	.70	.63	.64	.63	.65	.70	.71	.71	.70	.70	.70	.70
26/30	.74	.75	.63	.54	.53	.54	.61	---	.66	.66	.65	.65	.64	.64
31/35	.65	.70	.56	.44	.43	.47	.55	---	.60	.60	.55	.60	.54	.54
36/40	---	.65	.51	.42	.40	.40	---	---	---	.57	.52	.55	.51	.51
41/50	---	.62	.48	.38	.36	.36	---	---	---	.51	.48	---	---	---
51/60	---	.55	.39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meat, Large	---	.80	.75	.75	.75	.76	.74	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Meat, Small	---	.60	.55	.53	.53	.54	.43	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.50
Meat, Mixed	.65	.70	.60	.38	.38	.38	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brown Shrimp/Titi														
26/30	.67	---	.65	---	---	---	.49	.49	---	---	---	---	---	---
31/35	---	.68	.51	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
36/40	.60	.60	.46	---	---	.43	.43	.43	.44	.44	.44	---	---	---
41/50	.48	.54	.44	.34	.26	.39	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	---	---	---
51/60	.40	.46	.38	.27	.24	.36	.38	.38	.36	.36	.36	---	---	---
61/70	.37	.37	.27	.25	.19	.27	.31	.31	.30	.30	.30	---	---	---
71/over	---	.31	.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Meat, Large	---	---	---	---	.31	.34	.41	.41	.41	.41	.41	.43	.45	.47
Meat, Small	---	---	---	---	.30	.33	.37	.37	.38	.38	.38	.42	.43	.45
Meat, Mixed	.55	.50	.35	.30	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pink Shrimp 16/20	.78	.85	.65	.64	.63	.67	---	.74	.73	.71	.71	.71	.71	.71
21/25	.74	.81	.61	.55	.53	.57	---	.66	.68	.61	.62	.62	.62	.62
26/30	.70	.77	.57	.48	.45	.51	.53	.62	.63	.58	.57	.57	.57	.57
31/35	.65	.70	.52	.44	.41	.46	.50	.55	.59	.55	.52	.52	.52	.52
36/40	---	.64	.48	.40	.37	.42	.45	.49	.55	.51	.48	.48	.48	.48
41/50	.54	.61	.43	.36	.36	.41	.44	.45	.50	.46	.43	.43	.43	.43
51/60	.50	.48	.38	.31	.29	.36	.39	.41	.53	.39	.36	.36	.36	.36
Meat, Large	---	---	.45	.53	---	---	---	---	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60
Meat, Small	---	---	.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	.45	.50	.50	.50
Meat, Mixed	.54	.64	.42	.45	.49	.52	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---